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N. E. FARMER.

[At our request we have been politely furnished by the author with the following extracts. They are sensible, instructive and eloquent. We are happy to enrich our columns with them; and we hope he will do us the kindness to furnish us with the other parts of the address.]

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Pittsfied, on the 4th of October last, before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their Anniversary, by the HON. LESTER FILLEY, *President of said Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—There is another topic, not intimately connected, perhaps, with the prominent subject of this Address, but lying at the foundation of all permanent agricultural improvements, to which your attention is solicited. The researches of the learned Professor, acting under a commission from the Executive of this Commonwealth, who has recently re-examined this county with reference to economical Geology, have disclosed the mineral elements of fertility without which putrescent, animal and vegetable substances, the proper aliments of vegetation, are temporary and irregular in their effects. The marl deposits which he has discovered in several places, and their probable existence in other localities, are important accessions to our agricultural resources.

The value of lime, the basis of marl, as well in a caustic state as in its chemical union with some of the acids, has, in many places, been properly appreciated.

However well the other essential earthy constituents of the soil may be adjusted, if calcareous matter be absent, lasting fertility cannot be expected. For evidence of the effects of the restoration of this element to the soil of which, by long cropping and cultivation, it had been exhausted, we need not look beyond the limits of our own country, the silicious barrens of New Jersey, the sands upon the shores of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the pine plains of Virginia reduced to sterility by improvident husbandry, are becoming fruitful through the agencies, chemical and mechanical, of this substance. To her marl pits southern New Jersey is indebted for her corn fields and her clover leys—to her lime beds Pennsylvania may, in some of her most prosperous counties, give full credit for her extensive wheat harvests. Our own soil, reposing in the main upon beds of lime rock, strange as it may seem, yields upon analysis no notable proportion of this fertilizing mineral. May not the productiveness of our lands, tillage and grazing, be increased and prolonged by adopting the means employed by our neighbors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania? This is a question which some of us may be compelled to answer practically in the affirmative, if we continue to pursue the present system of cultivation and rely solely upon the usual sources of renovation and fertility. The supplies of the stable and barn yard sweepings will keep a small portion only of the lands, which we occupy and pretend to improve, in their present state of fertility, unless some substance be applied which shall check their too rapid decomposition and fix in the soil the enriching properties which they evolve. To accomplish this, lime, in a calcined state, or in the form of marl, must be employed. Within this county the experiments made with this substance are comparatively few, and in some instances, I am aware, they have not been attended with the success anticipated. Quick and abundant returns have been expected; it has been applied where there was a deficiency of the components of the vegetable structure and expected to supply the absent elements, or at least in their absence to perform their duties. The processes of the experiment have been conducted in an unskilful manner, in ignorance of the nature or without regard to the modes of action of the substance. Many of the failures which attend inexperience in the outset have occurred, and a distrust in the efficacy ascribed to it, has been produced—a distrust which a better acquaintance with the subject and knowledge, the results of experiments by others, would readily dissipate. If, as has been ascertained by close and accurate observation, no soil can be made permanently fertile where calcareous matter is not present; it must be applied to no inconsiderable portion of our lands. The best mode of its application, the quantities in which, and the seasons at which it can be most advantageously used, experience alone can determine; it may turn out after all that very little depends upon the mode or time of application—that all its purposes will be answered, if its deficiencies be supplied.

The lands of England are dressed with one or two hundred bushels to the acre, applied in intervals of eight or ten years; those of France with forty or fifty bushels every other year, and the results, in both cases, are substantially the same. By us it has principally been used in compost, and in that form has invariably succeeded where the soil had not been previously sufficiently charged with it, and where it has been accompanied with a due amount of putrescent matter.

It is true that its appropriate functions in the economy of vegetation, the precise manner in which it acts, are not as well understood as that of vegetable and animal matter used as a manure, nor need it be for all useful and practical purposes. It may be more properly left to the chemist and philosopher to find out whether its effects are produced by its centering into the composition of the plant and becoming a portion of its organic structure, or preparing other substances for their reception by living vegetable organs, or by stimulating those organs to earnest and vigorous activity, or by the co-operation of all these causes.

The circumstance which renders the recently discovered marls of this county more interesting, in an agricultural respect, than they otherwise might be, is the difficulty and expense with which our lime stone is rendered available; owing either to their texture or composition, great and long continued heat is required to reduce them to a calcined state. The cost of the fuel, necessary to reduce it to powder, is the formidable item of charge in the account; this is continually increasing. The large demands made upon our forests by the iron manufactories and other processes in the arts requiring the application of heat, will diminish the amount and enhance the value of fuel, unless prevented by its introduction from abroad, or by wiser methods of renovation than yet have been employed. Could lime be burned at less than one cent a bushel, and sold at the kilns for 6 1-4 cents a bushel, as is the case at Barmgat, according to the last report of the Geological Surveyor of the State of New York, there might be less necessity for looking to our marl beds for the calcareous matter required in the operations of husbandry—still lime in its quick or caustic state, will always be required in certain processes of agriculture. Ligneous fibrous roots, hard vegetable substances, and consolidated peats upon which atmospheric agents and the usual solvents produce no impression, are readily broken down and rendered soluble and useful by its action. It prepares for immediate use without diminishing essentially their efficacy unfermented manures, but it destroys the living fibre unless used with intermixtures which will modify its action; it must therefore be used with a cautious regard as well to its deleterious as to its beneficial operations. Not so with marl or lime in its effete state, it has never been known to injure the growing plant except when used in excess, or without a proper regard to its appropriate admixture with the aliments of plants. It expels those fell acids from the earth which eradicate the nutritious and useful grasses and introduce sorrel, mullein and other sour and useless herbage. It hastens the decomposition of that portion of the food of vegetables which is of difficult solution, and upon which the other decomposing agents act too slowly if at all, and it ameliorates and modifies the texture of the soil by loosening it when too compact for the free penetration of the rootlets and by rendering adhesive when too loose to retain the requisite quantity of moisture. That these are some of its effects has been proved by experiments so careful and oft repeated that no room is left for doubt. Extensive tracts of cultivable lands, in this county, are faulty, either because too aluminous and compact to be readily permeable by water, or too sandy and loose to retain either the moisture or the manures which may be put upon them for any considerable period. If the season be too wet the Eastern Hills do not produce their usual quantity or quality of grass. If too dry, the silicious plains of Sheffield fail to furnish their expected returns That both may be corrected by lime in some one of its forms, and the last by marls of the precise character found among us, there can be no question. The wonderful changes which have been wrought in the agriculture of some of the Middle and Southern States by the use of this fossil—the luxuriant harvests gathered from fields originally barren, or rendered so by unskilful, improvident management—the extirpation of weeds, which either had rendered foul or

supplanted the cultivated crops, all owing to the effects of this mineral, should induce us to make a series of experiments to test its efficacy here. There are not, as in some instances, intermingled with it foreign ingredients to counteract its effects or injure vegetation. The learned Geological Surveyor of the State says, "The Berkshire marls appear to me to be some of the richest and best that ever occur." If, as is stated by those who have both the science and the practice necessary to true deductions, they are valuable only for the calcareous matter which they contain. The analyses of the Surveyor prove them unusually valuable. Of the ten specimens submitted to close analytical tests, the smallest product was 46 and the largest 95 per cent. of carbonate of lime, or clear calcareous matter. The deposits are overlaid by a rich covering of vegetable matter which has been growing and decaying for an indefinite period—and which, intermingled with the marl below it, would form a rich and valuable dressing for meadow grounds or crops of annual cultivation. Upon exposure to the air marl readily dissolves and is converted into powder fit for use.

All who have experimented successfully with this mineral, concur in the opinion that it should not be applied till reduced either by natural or artificial agents to a powdered state. If permitted to remain in masses upon the soil it will fail in a degree at least of producing the desired results. As the action of this, as well as other mineral alkalies, is complex, different upon different soils, and in its combination with other substances upon the same soil, and the laws which control its action are not yet thoroughly learned and cannot at once be ascertained, close observation of all the circumstances accompanying experiments should be made, and it should not be rejected because patience and critical attention are required for a full knowledge of its effects. Others have succeeded most wonderfully, and their conclusions may be quite safely adopted, so far as they are applicable to our climate, the texture and composition of our soils, the crops which we grow, and the modes of cultivation which we have established. Upon our own experience mainly should we rely. We are Yankees and the world dare not deny to us the skill and ingenuity necessary to accomplish whatever skill and ingenuity can perform.

The earth, in wisdom infinite, in kindness most tenderly, has been fashioned and adjusted to the varied conditions of the sensitive and rational beings whose abode it is.

All things, rightly understood and wisely used, contribute bounteously to human happiness and to the moral and intellectual elevation of the human species.

At the conclusion of his six days work, the Omniscient Architect proclaimed it good. It teems with benevolence—it is clothed with beauty—all around and upon it beneficently shines celestial light, the reflected radiance of the bright throne of love and kindness upon which the superintending Father of all is seated. No element of the materials of his work is frail or useless. Every thing which our hands can reach, or upon which our intellectual power can act, may be made subservient to our pleasure and improvement. All things are created for the use of man. If they be not applied to the purposes of their creation, ours is the sin and folly. If we starve amidst the elements of food, because too indolent to learn their combination and relations, and nature's economy in their conversion to pleasant and healthful aliments, the penalty will in no measure transcend the crime. To us, among the breathing things of earth, as the structure of the organs which digest them clearly indicate, belong the finer fruits. To live on mast, to browse and drive away the lower animals from their husks, is brutish meanness. The field in which the husbandman is set at work, embraces the world, and all around it, the relations and the associations of life and happiness, with material things, are his to study and apply; the air which he breathes his cornfields inhale and appropriate to their use; the light which uncovers the enchanting prospects around him, gives to his wheatfields their sweetness and clothes them in green—the water which slakes his thirst, is drank with equal eagerness by his parched herbage; and the electric flash which makes him tremble, shakes from the clouds their fatness upon his lean and arid pastures. The agencies of air and light, and moisture and electricity, as co-workers with him in the business of husbandry, are his own peculiar and appropriate studies. How animating, how elevating is the business of agriculture, when it walks hand in hand with such interesting, ennobling studies. In this way science is made to do and get good—science ploughs, and sows, and reaps, and scatters the fruits of the harvests in profusion all over the world. Away then with the entities and quiddities, the monads and molecules of Plato and Aristotle about which a starving, uncomfortable, stationary world quarrelled for two thousand years. Away with the fruitless abstractions of the closet, with the deductions of musty canons scolastic and folly.

To nature's teachings let us listen—the natural sciences let us study, and apply them too, to the rational purposes of life—for the advancement of human happiness and human virtue. Then may the visions of the poet be realized—"Then may we look up through nature." I repeat it,—"through nature up to nature's God."

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FARM REPORTS.

No. 1. Levi Goodrich of Pittsfield Mass. to whom was awarded the premium 125 dollars.

The answers are in reply to the questions proposed in the circular of the Massachusetts Society to the several claimants.

1st. I have 200 acres of land exclusive of wood land. I have also a farm of pasture land containing 123 acres lying in the town of Dalton about 3 miles from my home farm.

2d. The soil of my farm consists of sand, gravel and loam.

3d. I consider the best method of improving the different soils above mentioned is to plough and manure with a rotation of crops.

4th. I till about 50 acres of land I have this year

14	acres of	Rye,
6	"	summer Wheat,
13	"	Oats,
1	"	Rye and Oats,
11-2	"	Peas,
3	"	Corn,
8	"	Potatoes,
5	"	Ruta Baga
51 1-2	acres in all.	

I manure all the land where I have hoed crops at the rate of about 20 loads per acre.

5th. My manure is applied in its long or green state.

6th. I spread and plough in the manure on the land where I plant corn, potatoes and turnips.

7th. My method of cultivating green sward, is, to plough in the fall and sow small grain, either rye in the fall, or oats in the spring; the next year manure and plant corn, potatoes or ruta bagas; and the 3d year sow spring grain and stock down to grass.

8th. I mow from 40 to 50 acres of upland, that will average about 2 tons of hay per acre.

9th. Irrigate none.

10th. After my ploughed land is manured I put all the manure I can spare on the low meadows, think it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the hay.

11th. I mow about 50 acres of meadow that is flowed by the Housatonic river; the quality of the hay is excellent for sheep or cattle, excepting a few loads of coarse hay on some low spots. It produces about 2 tons of hay per acre at the first crop, and a part of it produces a good crop of rowen.

12th. About 20 acres of my meadow was 7 years ago a useless swamp, covered with alder and willow bushes, black ash and pine stumps in abundance, the timber had been cut off before I purchased the farm. It was so wet and soft that cattle could not go through it in the summer. I first drained it by ditching; then took all the brush out root and branch, then levelled it with the boghoe and sowed on about 12 quarts of herds-grass and red top seed per acre. The whole expense was about 25 dollars per acre, it is now well worth 100 dollars per acre.

13th. I planted only 3 acres of corn this year, the land was sowed to rye last year, the stubble was ploughed in the fall, coarse straw manure from the sheep yard spread on in the spring and ploughed in; the land was furrowed 3 feet apart one way for the rows, the other way the rows were planted about 20 inches apart, it was planted the 12th of May, 2 acres of it was the little Canada corn; the produce was 96 baskets per acre weighing 46 lbs per basket in the ear. It was perfectly ripe and dry the 20th of August. The other one acre was a large sort of eight and ten rowed corn, which ripened about a fortnight later, but was a much better crop. It produced 152 baskets weighing 46 lbs per basket in the ear; these baskets will make something more than half a bushel of shelled corn. The produce of this acre will not vary much from 80 bushels.

14th. I planted 8 acres of potatoes this year; a part of the land was green sward ploughed in the spring spread on manure and harrowed, the potatoes planted were of the variety called Burr potatoes. The produce was about 200 bushels per acre, two acres of oat stubble was ploughed in the fall, 20 loads of manure per acre spread on in the spring and ploughed in, planted the Burr potatoes the rows 3 feet one way and 20 inches the other making 47 hills on a rod. The produce was 450 bushels per acre, for which I received of the B. A. Society the first premium for the best 2 acres of potatoes in the county. This season has been unfavorable for potatoes, and the crops in this part of the country are lighter than usual. Last year I had 560 bushels per acre.

15th. I planted 5 acres of ruta baga they are not yet gathered; I think they will yield about 700 bushels per acre; I feed them to fat cattle; milch cows and sheep.

16th. I sowed 14 acres of winter rye on upland meadow. It was mowed in July, the sward turned over and harrowed. The first week in September I sowed 1 1-4 bushels per acre. It will produce about 16 bushels per acre. I sowed 6 acres of summer wheat; 2 acres of it was on land where I had ruta bagas last year; the land was rich and the crop, though some injured by the weevil, was good; will produce about 20 bushels per acre; sowed the tea wheat; I sowed 4 acres of wheat on where I had winter rye; the crop was as I expected rather light, about 10 bushels per acre. I sowed 1 1-2 bushel per acre; half of the piece was sowed with the tea wheat and the other half with the old fashioned bearded wheat. The bearded wheat was the stoutest straw and largest kernel but was more injured by the weevil. There is not much difference in the yield. If the weevil should disappear as I hope it will, the bearded wheat will be the best kind to cultivate. I prepared all my seed wheat by washing it in brine and rolling it in lime.

17th. I have laid down 10 acres to grass this year, sowed 4 quarts of herdsgrass and 4 quarts of clover seed per acre with spring grain sowed in hay.

18th. For the purpose of making manure I carry muck and earth into my yards in the fall and gather all the leaves I can conveniently for litter.

19th. I keep 6 oxen, 8 cows, 12 young cattle, 700 sheep and 4 horses through the year. I have barns and sheds sufficient to house all my stock. I have cellars under 3 of my barns for the purpose of storing vegetables for feeding stock. The manure is not covered excepting what falls under the sheds.

20th. My cows are of the native crossed with the Durham breed. The calves that I raise are taken from the cows at 3 days old and fed with new milk 2 weeks; then with skimmed milk or whey with half a pint of meal stirred into the mess of each calf twice a day until they are 12 weeks old; then they are turned into good pasture where they will do very well until winter; they are then stabled and fed with hay, cut straw and ruta baga grated fine and mixed with the cut hay or straw.

21st. I am not able to tell how much butter and cheese we have made this year. I have kept 8 cows; they are good and in good order and I think have done well for milk. My family is large, and we use all the milk, butter and cheese we want, and sell some.

22d and 23d. I wintered 5 swine they are of the Byfield or Moco breed, they are not yet slaughtered. I think they will weigh 400 lbs. per head by the first of December when they will be 19 months old. My hogs are fed on raw potatoes principally with a little bran mixed with the slop of the house until the first of October, when I commence boiling potatoes and pumpkins, mixing provender made of oats and peas or oats and rye, with which they are fatted, adding a little dry corn the last four weeks.

24th. I take from my hogstyes about 30 loads of manure in a year. It is made from leaves, straw, potato tops, weeds and any vegetable substance that comes handy to throw in.

25th. I employ 1 man and a boy in the winter, and 3 men and 2 boys in the summer, besides my own 2 hands which are yet able and willing to labor.

26th. I have about 100 apple trees of the natural fruit; most of them are old and are decaying. In the year 1832 I fenced off two acres of land and prepared it for a fruit yard. I sent to Albany and got a choice selection of fruit trees of various kinds. They lived and appeared very promising until the cold winter of 1834 when they all perished. I think I shall make another trial next spring, and hope for better success.

27th. I have no fruit trees excepting apple trees.

28th. None to be attacked by insects.

29th. I have used no ardent spirits for the last 6 years and there has been none on my farm, and I hope never will be again. I had some difficulty in getting help in haying and harvesting the first year that I commenced doing without it. I have no trouble about it now for no man that I hire expects it. I am satisfied from experience that I am better without it, and my hired men are more contented and will do more work, and do it better without the use of ardent spirits than with it.

Pittsfield. LEVI GOODRICH.

MR LITTLE'S STATEMENT ON COMPOST MANURE.

Newbury Nov. 28, 1838.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—Your inquiries respecting compost manure I think one of great importance to the farmer and gardener. After thirty or forty years of experience in making and applying the same, your correspondent must acknowledge that he has not arrived at any degree of perfection, (however this he thinks he has learnt that composts are more valuable in warm and dry, than in wet and cold seasons.) Not reading your communication in season, my last experiment does not meet your requirement in every particular. In September 1837, I hauled from a brook thirty ox cart loads of mud; about two thirds of the same was put down in a pile on the margin of the brook, the other third was drawn into the barn and hog yards; and mixed with about the same quantity of yard manure. Some time in November or December following, about three fourths of that at the brook was hauled on to one half acre of land and put down in small heaps. That in the yard was at the same time hauled and put in one pile on the same land; there was drawn from the yard, and barn cellar about ten loads and put in a heap, on land adjoining of the same quality. Both parts had been planted with Indian corn the year previous; in April following the mud that was in heaps was spread, and seven loads of the yard manure was spread on the other half of the land and both ploughed in. That in the heaps was overhauled and well mixed together. About the 12th of May the land was ploughed again, then furrowed three and a half feet apart, the compost was put in the furrows as far as it would go; still there remained nine furrows which were supplied with the remainder of the yard manure, the seed corn was the eight rowed yellow sort of the early kind, which was planted on the manure in the furrow about five thousand hills on an acre. It was hoed three times, after the last hoeing which was in July, I sowed with my hand half a pound of turnip seed and covered the same with my cultivator. I spent about one and half day thinning the turnips, the corn was harvested about the 20th of September, the product was one hundred and thirty bushels of ears of perfectly sound corn. At the time of gathering the corn I was out of health and my sons to make short work cut it all together. But from the appearance standing in the field the corn was as much larger on the compost as the turnips which were harvested between the 20th and 25th of October; six rows filled a cart on the yard manure, and five the same cart on the compost, and there was four hundred and seventyfive bushels of handsome turnips. If you will take the trouble to look back you will find that a part of the mud was left on the bank of the brook, which was mixed with unslacked lime in proportion of one bushel to a load and spread on land sowed with barley; by the side there was spread one load mixed with ten bushel of leached ashes; then I left a space without dressing. The land was all of equal quality and had been cultivated alike the year before; my intention at the time of sowing was, to keep the parts separate, but the wind brought the dressed parts down, which separation could not be done at the time of cutting. While growing I could see no material difference in the two first parts; the other was inferior.

As to the expense of the turnip crop we think the tops amply paid the cost of seed and labor. The injury done the land we think but small, as they belong to that class of vegetables that draw largely from the atmosphere. Respectfully yours,

TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, March 23, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples from John M. Ives' Nursery on Dearborn street Salem.

Carthouse or Gilpin No. 92 of Coxe. A fine juicy and highly esteemed table apple, late in the spring.

Bullock's Pippin or Sheep-nose, No. 40 of Coxe, an indifferent fruit.

Michael Henry Pippin, No. 74 Coxe. This New Jersey fruit which ripens in November, and is then highly flavored, will keep well until spring when it loses its acidity and becomes a fine sweet apple—it is a good bearer and the fruit hangs upon the tree late in the fall.

Swaar, No. 101 of Coxe. This apple which does not exactly answer the description in Coxe, is a handsome formed and rather large sized fruit, juicy, but not high flavored.

Wellington. A fine fruit, remarkably juicy, very acid, and a great bearer producing its fruit in clusters, and improves for the table as the spring advances.

From Job Sumner, Roxbury, a fine dark red apple, nearly black and sweet.

St. Germain pears, in fine preservation and flavor, from the garden of Benjamin Bussey, Esq., Summer street, Boston.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Saturday, March 30, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From S. Walker, Esq., Roxbury, seedling viola, grandiflora variety, of a new character — black ground with a bright orange eye, most beautifully shaded with crimson purple; thought by the members of the committee who examined it to be much the prettiest variety they have ever seen.

For the Committee,

D. HAGGERSTON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Mr James L. L. F. Warren of Brighton, presented two bunches of Radishes which we understand to be a sample of 20 bunches gathered this morning, and of 50 bunches gathered this week from a bed 2 1-2 by 40 feet. Estimated crop, 200 bunches.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

REPORT

On providing for the Appointment of a Board of Agriculture, and a State Chemist, together with a Minority Report.

(Concluded.)

The great importance of improved implements of husbandry, your committee believe is not duly appreciated. An instance will be mentioned, of somewhat recent occurrence, of which they have personal knowledge. A field in common was divided between two neighbors and planted with corn. As it had been previously subjected to the same treatment, the line of division was supposed to give each party an equal chance for a crop. The same variety and from the same parcel of corn was planted in the two cases, and in both cases the after cultivation was seasonable and similar. In one case a new plough of improved construction —but hardly known in some parts of the State— was used, and a crop of fortyfive bushels per acre obtained. In the other case a new plough of a pattern that is in extensive use in some parts of the State, was used, and a crop of thirtyfive bushels per acre obtained, and this with the additional expense of at least two dollars in labor to remedy the defects in the ploughing. Here were ten bushels of corn and two dollars in labor, in the cropping of a single acre, gained, without any other assignable cause, than, to say the most, the skilful use of an improved plough—and that, perhaps, not the best—over the common use of a plough, certainly not the worst, and by many considered good. No manure was used in either case, and the gain and saving by the improved plough was fully equal to the whole expense of making the crop, yet old ploughs will be used. Farmers have been imposed upon and disgusted so much with patterns got up without skill or science, or apparently the least knowledge of, or reference to, the principles involved in the case—*improvements* from bad to worse—that in many cases they look with distrust upon everything that bears the name of improvement. The removal of this prejudice is a matter of no little consequence, and would be attended with the happiest results. The amount of labor misapplied, as may be inferred from the case cited, is an immense tax upon the industry of the Commonwealth, and the saving or benefical application of it will tend directly, in proportion to its amount, to swell the aggregate wealth of the State, as well as promote the interest of individuals; and the Committee believe that no measure is more likely to accomplish this desirable object than the operations of a judicious Board of Agriculture.

Indeed the plough, which lays at the foundation of all good husbandry, or improvement in cultivation, affords of itself, matter sufficient to justify the appointment of a board. To examine new claims, and determine among them and the great variety of patterns already in existence—by accurate and careful experiment on philosophical principles—which is best for the various descriptions of work, would be of great service to farmers who have not the means necessary to institute a just comparison. It is of great importance that this implement should possess other qualities than merely that of being made of cast-iron. If it is not yet discovered, there is undoubtedly, some certain angle of elevation and curve of share and mould-board best calculated to raise and turn the sod in the easiest and most perfect manner, and if the investigation of the subject should result in discovering which now in use is best, or in the invention and general use of a still more perfect pattern; the benefit to the farming interest could not easily be calculated; for if the operation of ploughing is not well performed, no after cultivation practised in our fields, however laborious it may be, can remedy the defect; a loss of labor, a waste of the energies of the soil, and a diminution of crop are the almost inevitable results. The committee would urge the importance of the subject as a reason for going so far into particulars.

The establishment of a Board whose duty it shall be to suggest, from time to time, for the consideration of the Legislature, such measures as the interests of our agriculture may require, and to devise means for its improvement, and indeed, to have a general inspection of the whole subject, is certainly a more systematic method of proceeding, and much more likely to meet promptly the reasonable demands of this great interest, than the present method of appointing a committee of the Legislature for a single session to whose notice specified subjects only are committed.

In constituting the board it is of the first importance that it should embrace men of thorough chemical knowledge applicable to agriculture, as well as scientific and skilful practical farmers; as it is only by the combination of science to plan, with skill to execute, that improvements are to be expected, and from a board of intelligent men thus constituted, is it too much to expect the advancement of the agricultural interest? No question can arise connected with agriculture however important or difficult that would be likely to be disposed of any other way, better than by reference to a board thus constituted. The subject of bounties, premiums and appropriations for the improvement of agriculture, would properly engage their attention, and had the board existed a year since, perhaps the money paid from the treasury for bounty on wheat the past season, would have taken a different destination, for the same reason that the merchant will not invest in purchases that will yield but twentyfive per cent. when he can as well invest where it will give fifty in the same time.

The committee will not attempt to anticipate all the objections that may possibly be brought in opposition to their views on this subject. The principal, and, as they believe the only real ground of objection is the expense. Perhaps it will be said that, in the present state of our treasury, we cannot afford the appropriation necessary to carry out the measure. In reply, the committee would say, that we cannot *afford* to remain ignorant of our resources. It is a false economy that interposes to prevent a judicious and necessary expenditure. In this case it is like the economy of the merchant who refuses the expense of a compass for the ship in which he embarks his wealth; the amount to be expended is almost nothing, compared with the object to be secured. If, as is believed to be the case, the products of our farm stock, and of our soil and the labor applied to it, amount to one hundred millions of dollars annually; an increase of this product of one per cent., if it can be effected by an improved application of the same amount of labor and expense—and who acquainted with the subject can doubt that much more can be done—will give a clear saving to individuals of one million of dollars, and increase the aggregate wealth of the State by that amount annually. One half of one per cent. of this saving would keep a chemist in the constant employ of the Commonwealth, meet all the expense of the board, and leave a considerable surplus to promote the general object. It is wasteful extravagance in effect to continue the reaping of scanty harvests, where means of improvement abound. If we do indeed —as we are assured by our intelligent geological surveyor—possess in exhaustless abundance the means of cheaply enriching our farms, we cannot afford to remain ignorant of the process.

To leave the procuring of these desired results to individual enterprise, is to delay the reception of a great public good until it can be secured at individual expense, or a loss of many thousands to save a few hundreds. It is reversing one of the primary objects of our government, drawing in, instead of carrying out, the principle of encouraging industry.

To increase our resources, may be as wise and may as effectually relieve our treasury from future embarrassment, as cutting off necessary expenses. It certainly will be more effectual in furnishing means to carry out the broad plans of general education and general benevolence adopted hy former Legislatures. These plans, which justly make one proud to hail from Massachusetts, require and will continue to require, large appropriations of money. They tell for the intelligence and glory of the Commonwealth, and the patriot and philanthropist must rejoice in their continuance.

The great objects of the board should be to devise and execute, under the sanction of the Legislature, measures to develope our agricultural resources, and add to our substantial wealth—the value of our soil;—to bring science to the aid of our farmers, and increase the value and the reward of labor. These objects are worthy the appointment of the board; and—to accomplish them is worthy the highest efforts of those who may be called to the trust, and merits the co-operation of every farmer, and the good wishes of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

With these views, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

—

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, one person from each congressional district in the Commonwealth, who shall constitute a Board of Agriculture, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and all vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment is made; the Governor shall also appoint the first meeting of the Board. The Board shall meet in Boston once at least during the session of the Legislature, and as much oftener, not exceeding three times in each year, as they may think necessary, and at such place as they may determine. They shall elect from their own number, a president and secretary, and may adopt rules for their own regulation. The Board shall elect a chemist, fix the compensation for his services, and direct his labors in making such investigations, experiments, and analyses, as in their opinion will best develope the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth, and render the most effective assistance to the farmer. It shall be the duty of the Board to suggest for the consideration of the Legislature such measures as the interests of agriculture may require, and report the same with a detailed statement of their transactions and investigations to the Governor annually.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of

Agriculture shall receive the same compensation for travel and attendance, which is now paid county commissioners, and the Governor shall draw his warrant therefor accordingly.

—

MINORITY REPORT.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1839.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was committed an order of the Senate of February 12th, with instructions to consider the expediency of establishing a Board of Agriculture, and the appointment of a State Chemist, has considered that subject, and a majority of the committee have reported that it is expedient. The undersigned concurs with a majority of the committee in their statement of the vast importance of agriculture, and of its immense benefits. It is surely the cultivation and the productions of the earth, which gives us our wealth, prosperity and subsistence, in a far greater degree than from all other sources from which wealth is created. The producers are the only class of men who add to the wealth of the nation; all others being mere speculators on their labors. These being the opinions of the undersigned, it is his desire to aid in any measure having for its object the promotion of individual and national wealth, and having a direct tendency to benefit the hard-handed yeomanry of Massachusetts, who, of all people in the State, deserve encouragement, and have had the least of it from the Legislature.

It will not be denied but that the measures proposed, were they properly directed and applied, might produce beneficial results. Yet it is doubted whether they would in any great degree compare with the expense incurred. Past experience is a teacher by no means to be disregarded. And if the course hitherto adopted to aid the practical farmer, is still to be pursued, it is rendered nearly certain that the appointment of a Board of Agriculture and State Chemist, as recommended by a majority of the committee, will not promote the object intended.

The agricultural survey, now in progress, is evidence to the undersigned, of the misapplication of the revenues of the State; and may afford evidence, that a State Chemist would derive more benefit from his salary than would the farmers from his researches.

If the agricultural societies have failed to afford the benefits anticipated, it may well be doubted whether any greater would result from a Board of Agriculture, especially if the members of the board are to be selected from mere theorists in agriculture. The appropriations and expenditures of the State are now, for the agricultural survey, agricultural societies, and those of natural history, about eight thousand dollars per annum, which does not operate to favor the practical and laborious farmer, to be at all compared to the expenditure. And in the present exhausted state of the treasury, there ought not to be any increase of expenditure of doubtful utility, the result of which will be to throw a heavy burthen on the farmer, who must soon be compelled by taxation to yield from his hard earned gains his quota of tax, for paying salaries, and other expenditures of the State of the like nature, which are rapidly increasing, and if continued, must in a few years be oppressive.

With these views, and other considerations, which the undersigned will forbear to mention, while yielding to no one in the high estimation of the farmers, and believing them to be the most substantial portion of the community, whose moral worth is almost universally overlooked by other portions of the community, entertaining also the greatest respect for the opinions of the majority of the committee, still he is compelled to come to a different conclusion from them, and to hope the measures proposed by the majority may not be adopted.

The undersigned being clearly of opinion, that the interests of the farmers will be better promoted by being left without legislative interference, either by direct attempts to aid them, or by conferring on others special privileges by acts of incorporation which in effect, abridges the natural rights of others.

Which is respectfully submitted by

SETH WHITMARSH.

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS IN MAINE.

Maine, it seems, has acted wisely with the money of the United States given as her share of the surplus. She has sown seed which will not fail to yield an abundant harvest; and the advantages of her sound and discreet management will be continually multiplying and expanding themselves.

We are sorry ever to speak ill of our own relations and family, but it is to the everlasting disgrace of Massachusetts, that when the means of securing the highest and most permanent benefits to the State were placed within her reach, in the way of advancing public improvements or of extending most largely the means of education, she, from miserable motives of party policy, refused to avail herself of them, and distributed this magnificent donation from the general government among the towns; and not a few of the towns divided it among the people in small sums. One town, for example, where being divided per capita, the sum received amounted to less than three dollars per head, it was loaned out upon the notes of individuals for two dollars and some cents each, and for the sole reason of evading the law, at one per cent. interest. For all good to come of such a disposition it might as well, in many cases it had better, have been thrown into the sea.

Massachusetts complained loudly of the late administration of the national government for refusing and preventing all measures of internal improvement. It seems, however, when they had the means of pursuing this system in their own State, and at their own pleasure, with an ineffable indiscretion, to use no harder language, they chose to throw all the advantages away; and refused to devote one cent to any public improvement. We admire consistency wherever we find it. H. C.

—

The revenues derived from the U. S. Deposite fund, and which are applicable to the purposes of education, are stated to be as follows:

Int. on deposites in banks in 1837,	70,709 33
do. on mortgages in 1837,	13,426 59
do. on do. in Oct. 1838,	266,445 97
	$350,581 89

After paying the annual appropriations from this revenue for schools, academies and colleges, there will remain $127,581 89 to be invested as capital for the school fund; which will make the total capital of that fund 2,076,000. Hereafter, the addition to the capital of the school fund, from the revenue of the U. States Deposite, will be about 50,000 annually.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Benevolence never devised an institution, which in the present condition of society, is adapted to do more good than the institutions for savings. They save to those, who have earned it by hard labor, a vast amount of money, which for want of some place of safe keeping would otherwise be squandered. They encourage and stimulate most powerfully industry, frugality, and temperance.—They awaken a sentiment of self-confidence and self-respect, the great elements of virtue; and could we but trace in all their ramified consequences, the vast benefits which have sprung from them, they would exhibit an amount and harvest of good beyond that of many of the most popular and beneficent institutions in the community which are more strictly denominated charitable.

Institutions for Savings.—The following results are shown by the returns of the 34 Savings Institutions in Massachusetts, showing their condition on the last Saturday of October last.

Number of depositors,	33,063
Amount of deposites,	$4,869,362 59
Invested in Bank Stocks,	1,426,183 72
Deposites in banks,	568,787 09
Loans on Bank Stocks,	536,931 13
Invested in Public Funds,	70,000 00
Loans on Public Scrip,	10,000 00
Loans on Mortgage,	1,121,300 18
Loans to Counties or Towns,	465,247 69
Loans on Personal Securities,	672,117 97
Cash on hand,	144,262 00
Dividends for the year,	248,039 07
Annual Expenses,	18,329 11

These vast amounts have grown out of the collection and saving of sums of twentyfive cents and upwards, and very few of them from the laying aside of more than five or ten dollars at any one time. H. C.

(For the New England Farmer.)

AUTUMNAL MARROW SQUASH.

Salem, March.

MR EDITOR,—

This vegetable was introduced here six years since. Six seeds were received from a Mrs Tucker near Northampton, enclosed in a letter to her nephew, Mr Geo. C. Cook of Salem, by the name of Vegetable Marrow; this being, however, the name of a summer squash long since cultivated in Europe, of a gourd shape, the name Autumnal was applied to it here. I have endeavored to ascertain its origin but without success; it is probably a hybrid, accidentally produced in that section of the country. This variety, when pure, averages from 8 to 10 lbs. They are so inclined to mix with the tribe of squashes (the crook-neck excepted) that they are fast disappearing from our gardens; the course which I have taken to preserve this variety pure has been to sow a few seeds very late in summer, as far from all others as possible. One of the most singular effects produced by mixing the Autumnal Marrow with the Valparaiso is, that after the first season they will produce a large, coarse grained and and very sweet squash, *and the seed from the said mixture in the following season generally a small and worthless variety.* The true Autumnal Marrow will, in a favorable season, be fit for the table in six weeks from its setting fruit; and is then an excellent summer squash, and we still consider it, when pure, the finest winter squash known. Yours, J. M. I.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1839.

GREAT PRODUCT OF CORN.

We publish with much pleasure, the following account of a remarkable produce of corn in Upper Canada,—remarkable and extraordinary it would be for any latitude or location. The authority is undoubted. We invite the particular attention of the farmers to the opinion expressed, that corn may be forwarded three weeks by frequent hoeings. We believe for general utility, there never was a more valuable plant came out of the earth, than Indian Corn; and we have been always anxious that its cultivation should be rendered as perfect as possible. We are yet far from having reached that point. We have now for two or three years been urging upon our friends the matter of hoeing their corn very frequently, until the ear is perfectly formed, and keeping the ground, by ploughing and cultivating one way, always loose and fresh. We hope some one will at least make the experiment upon a small scale, and for reasons which we have not time or room at this moment to give, we have no doubt that it would be attended with the best effects. We have heard that in some parts of the West, forty acres or more of corn are allotted to the care of a man; and as soon as it comes up, he is sent into it with his horse and kept there daily until the ears are perfectly formed; and this with the greatest advantage. We much wish that the experiment of such cultivation might be tried; which may as well be done on one quarter of an acre, as on forty acres. We have the strongest faith in its success.

H. C.

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1838.

Sir,—Yours relating to corn, is duly received:—My corn field is 282 by 222 feet, soil gravelly, slightly tinctured with clay, dry; old land; this is the seventh crop in succession. Manured each year; the last spring we split the hills, and gathered the roots, and burnt them of the previous year, then put on a good coat of manure, ploughed it in, harrowed and opened the drills with a light plough, 2 1-2 feet apart.

On the 19th May, put 1 1-2 bushels of seed in a tub, poured hot water on until it became too hot to stir with my hand. I let it steep about two hours, and then stirred in as much plaster as would adhere to the kernels, and planted the same day, in hills 16 to 18 inches apart, five to seven kernels in a hill. On the 5th June, the corn was fairly above the ground. On the 11th, passed a small plough between the rows lightly, turning the little mould that we raised, to the middle, and took great care that every stalk should stand upright, care also being taken to move the whole surface of the ground.

We harrowed and hoed it, the week following, and again, the week after that. I would here observe, that corn can be brought to maturity (I believe) two or three weeks earlier, by frequent hoeing, than by the old way of hoeing twice. I do not make h gh hills, but lightly displace the earth near the corn, and supply its place with earth from the middle of the rows, leaving the surface nearly flat. The harrow that I use, is triangular; the sides about three feet long, with five teeth or pins, 5-8 of an inch square, iron, and a scraper or hoe, 15 inches long, extending across the heel of the harrow, 1 3-4 inch wide, drawn to an edge, turned up at each end, long enough to cut the same depth as the pins; to steady and give it weight, I put a small plough upon it, making it harrow and cut earth two to three inches deep; the hoe acting same as a Dutch weeding hoe, but by slight hilling, you obtain the full benefit of the sun and air to the roots.

On the 1st day of September, we cut up at the roots, a quantity for seed; and on the 6th the remainder of the field, and set it up in stacks to dry or ripen. We husked it out the last week of September, and found we had four hundred and ten bushels of ears of good sound corn, and thirty bushels of small ears and soft corn, nearly all of which was dry enough to grind, making 440 bushels of ears, exclusive of the quantity gathered for seed, the half of which I sent you in cask Number 1.

I have disposed of the product as follows:

Shelled 78 bushels, of which 48 bushels meal, and 30 in corn equal to 156 bushels,	421 bushels.
50 bushels sent you,	
100 bushels sold for seed,	
85 bushels on hand,	
30 bushels fed to pigs,	

We attempted to take off the suckers, but found that we broke down so much corn, that we let them take their chance with the rest.

Note.—The gentleman who has been kind enough to hand us the above communication states, that though he put from five to seven kernels in a hill, yet where they came up well, they were selected and thinned out so as to leave only three remaining, which were deemed sufficient, considering that the rows were only two and a half feet apart; and the hills only 18 inches. The crop fell a little short of 150 bushels to the acre.

A quantity of this corn has been received, and is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and N. E. Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. Coming so far from the north, it must be a highly valuable acquisition.

ERRORS.

"The Rev. Mr Colman who reports for the New England Farmer, the talkings of the farmers who meet at the State House weekly, has greatly mistook our words and our meaning. We presume this is all unintentional—but we are reported as saying "the tap-root (of apple trees) must not be "headed down!" We said the top, or leading shoot should never be headed down after the tree was taken from the nursery at two or three years growth—that the tap-root served to strengthen and support the tree and we saw no advantage in lopping it off.

Again, he reports us as saying "that it would be well to take them up and keep them a month before setting out, (he did not say that they might get used to being kept up all the time.")

Now could the Rev. gentleman understand us to say any such thing? If he could it must be because he is not familiar with nursery terms, or nursery practices.

If his reports for the use of the state are of this character we must go elsewhere for facts."

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The above is from the Boston Cultivator of the last week and is sufficiently complimentary. Now we will not be drawn into a controversy with this belligerent editor, who seems to have his hands full in taking care of others of his contemporaries. The insinuation however in the last paragraph is such that we shall at least give our friends the means of properly estimating its force. In respect to many things which are said, it is desirable to know, *who* says them.

First then, in regard to the "tap root of a tree being headed down" an expression in our report ascribed to Mr B. We have no doubt that he uttered these words, for the simple reason that our notes of his speech were taken at the moment of its delivery; and without any inclination, indeed with an utter repugnance, to misrepresent him, we can only say that we meant to write the identical words, which fell from his mouth. What his *denial* of having used this language is worth will appear in the sequel. We confess that with our "ignorance of nursery terms and nursery practices" we considered it a pleasant Hibernianism. We remembered likewise that one of the towns in Middlesex co. some years since voted "to *erect a well* on the town hill;" and it was not for us to debate with any of the *literati* of Middlesex in regard either to matters of grammar or taste. Whether however this was Irish or Gibberish we aimed to report the gentleman truly; and have quite as much confidence in our own notes taken at the time, as in his recollections of some days old.

In respect to the second charge of misrepresentation, that "it would be well to take up trees which were to be transplanted and keep them a month before setting out," the gentleman on Friday night expressly admitted that he used this very language. How does he presume then to come forward and deny it? He says that he added that the roots of the trees should be protected and the trees kept in a damp cellar until ready to be planted. Well, we neither affirmed nor denied this, which every child in the country of ten years old must know. Nor did we add that he did not say that the trees must not be baked, nor boiled, nor roasted before setting out. It was not necessary that we should either affirm or deny any of this. He expressely stated that it was best to take the tree up and keep it a month before it should be replanted "*with a view to check its growth.*" Now if we had the presumption to think that in our homely way we could make him understand the case, we should say that this is the point of the whole matter, *that a tree will flourish better for having its growth checked by removal.* We yield entirely his right to his opinion in this case; but why should he refuse to us the liberty of conscientious dissent?

From motives of convenience trees are often taken up in the fall after vegetation has ceased, their roots carefully packed with clay and soil, and they are kept securely until spring. When trees are to be sent a considerable distance, or where the land is not in readiness to receive, as early as it is desirable to remove them, it is best to take them up before vegetation in the spring commences; and taking care to secure their roots from injury from light, heat, drought, or frost, they may be kept with safety until the proper time of planting. Who does not know this? who denies? who doubts it? But that as a general principle a tree will grow better "*for having its growth checked*" *by being taken out of the ground and not planted again for a month,* do what you may with the roots, we cannot without further light admit even upon this oracular authority. We have set out with our own hands many hundreds of trees and with as good success as our neighbors; and we believe that whenever circumstances admit of it, it is decidedly best to replant the tree as soon as may be after being taken up. So far from its being necessary to check its growth, we should be glad so speedily and carefully to remove the tree, that it should not be conscious of getting out of one bed into another; or as the excellent orchardist from Watertown, said the other night, that "the tree should be removed and never know it."

We promised to show in conclusion how, from his own statements, the authority of this writer is to be estimated. We have no disposition to question his veracity. We have no disposition or reason to suggest or think, that he is not a man of truth. We know very well likewise, that in extempore speaking, a man is sometimes led to say what he does not mean to say, and liable to forget what he has said. Where a man however, cannot remember for five minutes what he has said, it is hardly safe for such an individual to charge others with misrepresenting him.

Now we do distinctly state, that on Friday evening last, Mr B. did make certain particular statements as to the depth of ploughing which he deemed advisable; and that when these statements, in language as near as possible to that which he used, were referred to by the Commissioner in five minutes after he had uttered them, he, Mr B, peremptorily denied having used any such expressions or conveyed any such meaning. Unfortunately however, for his recollection, two gentlemen of unquestionable intelligence and veracity, rose at once and declared that they understood him to say precisely what the Commissioner stated that he had said. We have likewise the assurance of two other gentlemen of equal respectability, whose names are at his service, that they also so understood him. We have no doubt we can give him the authority of twenty others to the same effect, if these are not sufficient. Under such circumstances, we respectfully suggest to him that a little more diffidence in charging others with misrepresentation, would not be out of place. We should regret to fail in any proper respect towards him. He has given a good deal of interest to our agricultural meetings; and we have often listened to him with pleasure and instruction. We wish him all possible success in his new vocation, and as wide a circulation to his paper as its merits may justly claim. But we give him distinctly to understand, that such insinuations as are contained in the last paragraph of the above quotation, are not to be tolerated among gentlemen; and unretracted, will as far as our humble selves are concerned, effectually secure him from all misrepresentation, and from any representation or notice whatever. H. C.

The communication from Agricola, relative to the Report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms, will appear in our next, together with an answer from one of the committee.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 1, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 290 Beef Cattle. 12 Pairs Working Oxen. 18 Cows and Calves. 510 Sheep, and 320 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were hardly sustained in the afternoon. We quote, First quality, $8 75 a $9 00. Second quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Third quality, $6 75 a $7 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales were made at $100, $115, $125, $132 50, $140, and $150.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $30, $32, $38, $42, $56, and $60.

Sheep.—Lots at $4 25, $4 62, $5 50, and $6 50.

Swine.—One lot at 9 and 10, one at 9 1-4 and 10 1-4, one at 9 1-2 and 10 1-2, and one at 10 3-4, barrows. Large hogs were sold for a less price. At retail 10 to 12.

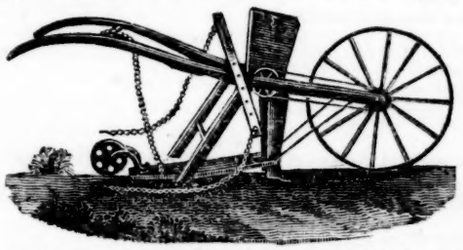
THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 31.

March, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	25	34	42	34	N.
Tuesday,	26	32	42	43	N. W.
Wednesday,	27	48	60	58	W.
Thursday,	28	46	69	48	N.
Friday,	29	36	44	46	E.
Saturday,	30	38	42	32	N. E.
Sunday,	31	26	40	40	N.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines. This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitue for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties.

Also—Scions of Fruit Trees.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, for sale by the subscriber.

April 3. ROBERT MANNING.

BUCK THORNS.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office by

April 3. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 150,000 of the Morus Multicaulis. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, deliverable either at Paris or Tordeaux, in the course of the Autumn of 1839. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Darillier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker, at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put up in the best order.

The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Rose Trees, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c.

Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees.

For farther particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Bohlen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York.

Paris, France, January 1, 1839.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—

Cedo Nulli, extra fine and early,	Early Charlton,
Early Warwick, do. do.	Knights' Tall Marrow,
Early Washington,	Knights' Dwarf do.
Russel's Early Dwarf,	Fall Sugar,
Bishop's do. do.	Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods,
Early English Frame,	Fall Late Marrow Fats,
Early Golden Hotspur,	Dwarf do do,
Blue Prussian,	Blue Imperial,
	Woodford's Tall Marrow.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
Early White Warwick, early and fine,
Cedo Nulli, very early,
Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
Groom's Improved Blue,
White Scimetar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 27.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,

March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold auction on Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the flock of fine Saxony Sheep, of Rejoice Newton, Esq., at his farm in Worcester, in such lots as may suit purchasers. It consist of,

120 Ewes with lamb.
100 Yearling Ewes and Wethers, very fine and healthy.
7 Yearling Bucks of the best blood.
8 Older Bucks, selected from the best flocks.
100 Wethers and Ewes not with lamb.

This flock has been improved for several years with great care and expense, and is believed to afford as good an opportunity for obtaining the best stock as any flock in the country. T. W. & C. P. BANCROFT, Auct'rs.

March 20, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			7 37	7 62
Pot, " " "			5 37	5 50
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	16 00	16 50
No. 1.		"	14 00	
prime,		"	12 00	
Beeswax, white,		pound	35	38
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	10
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	4 25	4 37
Bay.		"	3 50	4 00
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	13 00	13 50
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	8 62	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	8 12	8 25
Richmond canal,		"		8 12
Alexandria wharf,		"	7 87	8 00
Rye,		"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in hhds.		"	4 00	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	97	98
southern flat, yellow,		"	94	95
white,		"	90	91
Rye, northern,		"	1 20	1 25
Barley,		"	87	90
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,			16 50	17 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	13	15
2d quality,		"	12	
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	1 00
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"		1 15
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"	90	1 00
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.				3 38
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	26 50
clear,		"		26 00
Mess,		"	23 00	
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 25
Red Top, southern,		"	90	1 12
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	1 50	1 69
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound	20	22
Southern Clover,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	'pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	15	20
Butter, tub,	"	18	25
lump,	"	24	28
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel		55
white,	"		55
Apples, Baldwin's	barrel	2 50	3 00
Russetts,	"		2 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

WANTED.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.

March 20. JOSEPH BRECK &CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New England Farmer.

GREASE.

"My theme is homely—what of that?
All do confess 'tis rich and fat"

OLD DOGGREL.

Do you know farmer *Rub hard*, that craving old wight?
He 's all an acquisitive bump.
How active for thrift! yet, for spending withal,
You find him, "as still as a stump."
He has carts, he has wagons, and barrows, and gates;
But his implements give him no peace,
For, while they are moving, they screech and they scream,
Because Rub affords them no *grease*.

But in farmer *Brightall*, so hearty and cheer,
A character different you see.
'Tis not all for self that his hands are engaged;
And his heart is e'er open and free.
A generous living he grudges to none;
And he says,—"would you jog on in peace,
Then never withhold this expense of a groat;
We can't go ahead without *grease*."

'Tis surely the case with each one of us all,
Let wishes be whatever they may,
Some friction or other our movements impedes,
Unless we will smooth it away.
Economy, prudence, both very good friends,
For our health, for our purse, for our peace,
And they too persuade us there's ne'er a bit lost,
Should we spend a few shillings for *grease*.

Mechanics, and merchants, professionals too,
Are all but so many machines,
With their wheels and their gudgeons, their sockets and slides.
And their cranks and their rollers and pins.
Some operate easy, while others rub hard,
And some too all action will cease,
Because their is lacking this "unguent of joy;"
In plain phraseology—*grease*.

A poet's a Grahamite,—living on air;—
His exercise all in the skies.
In a feathered sedan, with the MUSES in train,
Io Pæan! through ether he hies
Allons! ah! Pegasus now lags on his way,
Refusing his speed to increase;
Still falters;—the vehicle comes to a stand;—
The poet, alas! has no *grease*.

AGRICOLA.

The English, Scotch and Irish.—It has been well said, I know not by whom, that an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; that a Scotchman is never at home, but when he is abroad; that an Irishman is never at peace but when he is at war.—*The Original.*

Man and Woman.—Man is strong; woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident; woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action: woman in suffering. Man shines abroad; woman at home. Man talks to convince; woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart; woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery; woman relieves it. Man has science; woman taste. Man has judgment; woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice; woman of mercy.—*Sat. Mag.*

Source of Falsehood.—It is more from carelessness about truth, than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world.—*Dr Johnson.*

Conversation.—Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood.—*Shakspeare.*

Education of Children.—The education of a child is principally derived from its own observation of the actions, the words, the voice, the looks, of those with whom it lives.—*Bp. Jebb.*

Comforts of the Poor.—The poor man has his wife and children about him; and what has the rich man more? He has the same enjoyment of their society, the same solicitude for their welfare, the same pleasure in their good qualities, improvement and success: their connection with him is as strict and intimate, their attachment as strong, their gratitude as warm. I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night.—*Paley.*

Time.—There is no saying that shocks me so much, as that which I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass time. It would have been but ill spoken by Methusaleh in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life.—*Cowley.*

Source of Cheerfulness.—No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.—*Paley.*

The Humble-minded.—They who are truly humble-minded have no quarrels, give no offence, contend with no one in wrath and bitterness; still more impossible is it for them to *insult* any man, under any circumstances.—*Paley.*

A SISTER.—He who has never know a sister's kind ministration, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered at if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of mankind.

"That man has grown up among kind affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience, remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart."

A sister's influence is felt, even in manhood's riper years and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilly contact with the world—will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as some incident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad melodies of his sister's voice,—and he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy had reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influences which moved him in his earlier years.

The first division of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Major General Patterson, have volunteered their services to the President, under the act recently passed by Congress, to raise fifty thousand men.

FRUIT TREES, &C.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.

The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzerland from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in France, together with a small Collection of superb French Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which they offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at $1 00 each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice	Perdregon
New Orleans	Isleworth
Old Orleans	Reine Claude
Green Gage	Mirabelle pettite
Golden Drop	Mirabelle grosse
Early Monsieur	St Catherine
Late Monsieur	Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Josephine	Beurré Capiamont
Beurré Spence	Autumn Burgamotte
Charmontelle	Esgargne or jargonnelle
Lousia Bonney	Buerré Rance (new)
William Bon Cretien	Buerré Royal or Buerre Diel
Orange Burgamotte	Burgamotte du pasque
Catherine	Sieulle (new)
Passe Colmar	Buerré Thuin
Louis Bonne d'Auranche	Buerré Magnifique
Dutchesse d'Angoulême	

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Burgamotte d'Penticote, or Eastern Beurré.
Beurré d'Amanlis.
Beurré Doré.
Mouille Bonche, Mouthwater.
Beurré d'Aremburg.

ROSES.

Red Moss	$1 50
White Unique,	1 00
Phillip I.	1 00
Josephine Antoinette,	1 00
Palmyra,	1 00
Striped Unique, very rare,	3 00
Cristata	1 00
Du Roi,	1 00
Madame Hardy,	1 25
Perpetual d'anger.	1 00

STOCKS.

10 000 Pear Stocks; 10 000 Plum Stocks, $20 per thousand.

ALSO.

500 pound French Lucerne, 500 pound Sugar Beet.

ALSO ON HAND.

1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants.
2000 Red do do do
1000 Franconia do do (very fine,)

Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nursery prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare $3— Deck Fare, $1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Cars to meet the Boat, will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and *Thursdays*, will be her regular days of leaving *Providence*, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. COCHRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.

March 27.

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan 9, 1839.

BADEN CORN,

Rohan Potatoes, Chinese or Tree Corn, and Withington's New White Wheat, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 27.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
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